The following account of the doings of the Commissioners appointed by the United States and Mexico to run the Treaty Boundary Line between the two countries, was received by a member of Congress by the last steamer from the Isthmus, and has been obligingly communicated to this paper for publication :

The Commissioners, Col. Weller and General CONDE, appointed by the two Governments for the demarcation of this boundary, met at San Diego, California, on the 4th of July, 1849.

The first operation agreed upon by these gentlemen was the determination of the straight line of boundary from the junction of the Rio Gila with the Colorado, to the point on the Pacific one marine league due south of the southernmost point of the port of San Diego. This determination, on the part of the United States, was entrusted to officers of the United States Corps of Topographical Engineers, detailed by the Secretary of State to perform the scientific operations connected with this boundary; and Brevet Major W. H. EMORY was appointed Astronomer in Chief.

The plan proposed by him was to make a series of astronomical observations, simultaneously at each extremity of the straight line; Major Emory himself superintending the operations upon the Pacific and Lieut. A. W. WHIPPLE conducting the work at the mouth of the Gila. In order to determine, with greater precision, the difference in longitude between the two stations, a system of gunpowder flashes was projected, and Brevet Captain E. L. F. HARDCASTLE appointed to make a reconnoissance among the intervening mountains to determine its practicability.

Upon the 10th of July, soon after the arrival of the Mexican Commissioner, Major Emory sent Lieut. Whipple, with instruments, &c , to the "Punta," near the initial point o boundary, with instructions to establish an astronomical observatory, and soon after took up his own residence at the same place. The troops of the escort, which he commanded, accompanied him; and the station was honored with the title of "Camp Riley." With a forty-eight inch meridian transit and a large zenith telescope, both mounted upon firm piers, he now commenced a series of astronomical observations.

In a few weeks Mr. A. B. GRAY, U. S. Surveyor, encamped near the "Punta," and employed his party in running the shore line of the bay.

Finally, Mr. SALAZAR, the Mexican Astronomer and Surveyor, established an astronomical station in the same vicinity. . Having obtained approximate results for the latitude and longitude of the observatory, Major Emory desired to transfer these determinations to the initial point of the boundary, and detailed Lieut. Whipple, by a reconnoissance and survey, to ascertain its position upon the coast. By a reference to the map accompanying the treaty, it seemed probable that "the southernmost point of the port of San Diego" was to be found on the southern extreme high-water line of the bay. From thence south the marine league was measured, and its extremity transferred to the Pacific coast. Subsequently the same was measured by Mr. Gray; but, when the initial point was finally settled, the two commissioners wisely agreed to adopt a position further north, which would result from a measurement from about the mean between high and low water line. This point was officially marked with all the formalities appropriate to the occasion, and, afterward, Major Emery, assisted by Capt. Hardcastle, connected it with the observatory by a careful triangulation. The observations at Camp Riley were also rendered available to the nautical world by being transferred to "Punta Loma," at the entrance to the port of San Diego.

On the 20th of July, Capt. Hardcastle, with a party, started upon a reconnoissance in the mountains. Col. Weller, with Mr. Gray, designed to accompany him, and proceeded one or two days upon the journey; but, being injured by the accidental firing of a shot gun, he was obliged to return. After an absence of two weeks Capt Hardcastle brought back a valleys. Three prominent mountain peaks were selected, arrived on the same day, bound for the same destination. "Colorado," "Los Piños," and "Wickamon," so situated as to render it probable that a chain of flashes could be carried French and English, would arrive in a few days afterwards. unbroken from the observatory on the Pacific to the astronomical station at the mouth of the Rio Gils, thus affording the most approved means of determining the true difference of longitude between the two stations.

The "Gila" astronomical party, in charge of Lieutenant Whipple, and escorted by a detachment of dragoons under the command of Lieut. Couts, left San Diego on the 10th of September. On the 2d of October this party reached its destination upon the right bank of the Rio Colorado, and Lieut. Whipple, who was assisted by Dr. Parry, botanist, and Mr. E. Ingraham, recorder, immediately established an astronomical camp upon the high bluff opposite the mouth of the Rio Gila. Favored by a dry climate and a clear sky, he was enabled, in the month of October alone, to make a sufficient number of observations to determine with much precision the latitude and longitude of the place.

Unfortunately, the chain of signals from the Pacific was not complete. Under the direction of Capt. Hardcastle in the mountains, ably supported by Lieut. Slaughter, commanding an infantry detachment of the escort, there was no want of energy in carrying them on. They were observed consecutively from the "Punta" to "Mount Wicksmon," but the last connecting link was broken. None of the flashes could be seen from the hills near the mouth of the Gila.

In November, Major Emory dispatched a messenger to the Rio Gila with the results of his observations for the latitude and longitude of the initial point of boundary upon the Pacific, and received from Lieut. Whipple in return the astronomi cal position of that point defined by the treaty as "the middle of the Rio Gila where it unites with the Colorado," accompanied by a topographical sketch showing the junction of the two rivers and what that officer had selected as the treaty point. This was shown to the U.S. Commissioner, who approved the selection.

The results of the observations made at the two astronom cal stations having been exchanged, the azimuth of the straight line joining them was computed and marked upon the ground at each extremity of this portion of the boundary, thus completing one of the prettiest of geodetic operations, purely by

In the mean time, a party was organized under Mr. Grav. the U. S. Surveyor, to proceed to the mouth of the Rio Gila for the purpose of making a survey of the confluence of that river with the Rio Colorado He passed over the mountains and fortunately found a footpath for mules leading down into Vallecito. Upon arriving at New River be met Col. Colyer, escorted by a detachment of dragoons under the command of Lieut. Beckwith, and was induced to return with this party, conducting it by the mountain route to San Diego.

Col. Weller, still desiring to complete, during the present season, all operations necessary to determine officially this straight line of boundary, gave to Lieut. Whipple authority to unite with Mr. Salazar for this purpose.

But the Mexican Commissioner had not yet arrived at the mouth of the Rio Gila, and Lieut. Whipple feared lest a failure of Gen. Condé to agree to the point selected as "the middle of the Rio Gila where it unites with the Colorado. might render in vain much of the labor and prevent the completion of the work. Fortunately, November 30th Mr. Selazar arrived. Having received from Gen. Condé powers similar to those conferred upon the other party, he joined Lieut. Whipple in an examination of the junction of the two rivers, cordially adopted the point previously selected as that described by the treaty, and entered into a written agreement rendering official the operations at that station. Although surprised that the conformation of the ground should be such as to give to the United Utates both banks of the Colorado for nearly seven miles below the mouth of the Gila, together with the best military positions in the vicinity, there was no hesitation on the part of the Mexican surveyor in acceding to a just though strict construction of the treaty. On the fol-

lowing day the astronomical fixtures were turned over to the Mexican Commission, and, in obedience to instructions receiv-

ed from Major Emory, the camp at the Gila was broken up. Major Emory in the mean time, assisted by Capt. Hardcastle, prolonged his azimuth line of boundary for about five miles from the coast, after which, the funds of the commission being exhausted, he repaired, with the officers of his command, to San Diego, awaiting orders from the Department.

RETURNING CALIFORNIANS .- The New York Tribune says that there are many Californians in that city just now, who arrived in the steamers Georgia and Empire City; but that many of them have come back with no more substantial evidence of their adventures than a small stock of marvellous elephant tales.

FLORIDA INDIANS EMIGRATING .- The United States steamer Fashion arrived at New Orleans on the 3d instant, from Tampa Bay, whence she sailed on the 25th ultimo, having on board seventythree of the Indians emigrating west, accompanied by nine of the Indian delegation from Arkansas, and one interpreter; the whole party under the command of Major HOLMES, with a detachment of nine men and a sergeant, under command of Lieutenant WRIGHT, of the army. They were landed at the United States barracks near New Orleans, where they will remain for some time.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION .- The New Orleans "Crescent" says that several of the public journals of Texas denounce in no measured terms the resolutions passed by the Legislature recommending the people to hold elections for Delegates to the Nashville, Convention. The Galveston Journal of the 1st inst. contains the following :

"When the people want to send Delegates to Nashville, or any other place, they will find means of doing so probably without diverting the attention of the Legislature from its legitimate business. Legislative assemblies, however, have become, like arrant school boys, apt in mischief, but slow a what they are elected and paid for, viz. making laws for the public good. The people have not thought the emergency required the action that is recommended, and the Legislature's ill-timed resolution involves a degree of haste altogether inappropriate."

CALIFORNIA COUNTIES .- The following are the names of the counties, as are set forth in the bill subdividing the State into counties, and establishing the seats of instice therein :

San Diego, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Montercy, Branciforte, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Mount Diablo, Marin, Sonoma, Solano, Yolo, Mendocino, Sacra-mento, Coloma, Sutter, Bute, Yuba, Colusi, Shasta, Trinity, Calaveras, Tuolumme, Mariposa-twenty-five in number.

A VOICE FROM GEORGIA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia to his correspondent in New York:

"So long as our Representatives at Washington unite opposition to the Wilmot proviso and any legislation in the District of Columbia in relation to slavery, so long will the whole South stand by them; but in interposing objections to the admission of California they at once divide the South. It s such a trampling upon State rights, so at war with all our principles and former declarations, that it will not meet with general favor in this State.

"The assertion that the present state of things in California has been brought about by Executive interference is the veriest nonsense that was ever uttered. A few months resilence there enables me to speak knowingly upon that subject, and regard for truth compels me to say that not one man in twenty could, under any circumstances, be brought to tolerate slavery, and had the whole power and patronage of the Government been brought to bear in favor of slavery, it could not have secured half a dozen votes in the Conventi

The present crisis (says the Albany Journal) is developing the patriotism of our people of all sec-tions. Mr. S. S. PRENTISS lately said, in a speech at New Orleans:

" Accursed, then, be the hand put forth to loosen the go'den cord of Union! Thrice accursed the traitorous lips, whether Northern fanatics or Southern demagogues, which shall pro-

FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

The British 84 gun ship Asia, bearing the broad pennant of topographical sketch of an extensive reconnoissance in this Rear Admiral Paires Hoanar, arrived at Panama on the hitherto unexplored region, with a report furnishing much | morning of the 18th instant, from Callao, and during the day useful information regarding that portion of the country through exchanged salutes with the battery. The Asia, it is said, had of the wild Indians who inhabit its many fertile and beautiful Sandwich Islands. The French frigate La Seriouse, 28 guns, It was reported that some five or six men-of-war, both

> THE ELECTION RIOT AT MONTREAL .- The Montreal Pilot contains the particulars of the riot at the Municipal Election in that city, which resulted in the triumph of the Annexationists. In the West Ward, during the afternoon, axeblades and pistols were in requisition, and the former were freely used. Some active partisans on both sides were hardly used, and some who were quietly walking the streets were brutally assaulted. One gentleman was assaulted while walking with two ladies; others were wounded by blows from clubs and axes, and many severely hurt. The windows of a store in Place d'Arms was smashed, a person having taken refuge there who had fired at the mob. Several shots were fired in return, but without effect. The authorities made no attempt to check the riot, which subsided with the close of

> MOVEMENT OF TROOPS ON THE RIO GRANDE. - We understand that the barrack at Point Isabel, at present occupied by one company of the 4th artillery, is to be abandoned, and the company transferred to this place, Fort Brown. The present garrison at Fort Brown, composed of part of 1st Infantry, is to remove to Corpus Christi, and their place to be supplied by two artillery companies, one to be taken from Camp Ringgold and the other from Fort Polk, as before stated. The garrison will be under command of Major G. PORTER, of the 4th Artillery .- Rio Grande Sentinel.

SECCESSFUL MINING .- The Pittsburg Copper Company has published a report showing the condition of its affairs or the 13th of January, 1850, from which the following facts are gathered: The company commenced operations about five years since, capital paid up \$110,000. Paid a dividend of \$60,000 in 1849, another in February of this year of \$42,000 and propose to pay a third in July next, of the same amount, making a total of \$144,000, and have \$48,000 in crib besides, which pays back the whole capital stock and interest. This is the most successful experiment in mining operations which has ever been made in the United States. The number of shares is about 6,000. If they are valued at \$100 each, the dividend of the present year will be fourteen per

Onto STATE DEBT .- We learn from the Auditor's repor that \$679,094 of the domestic debt of Ohio has been paid, and that "funds are now in the treasury, subject to control of the Fund Commissioners, which will enable them to redeem or purchase more than half a million of our foreign stocks; and should the estimates of the current year be realized, which is confidently anticipated, the actual reduc of our State debt during the current year will not be less than one million of dollars." Such are a portion of the fruits, of a few years of Whig ascendency in the State.

[Columbus Journal.

CHOLERA ON THE MISSISSIPPI .- Seven families, compose of forty-eight persons, including five negroes, recently set out from Murray county, Georgia, on their way to Texas. They travelled through Alabama and Tennessee with their own wagons and mules until they arrived at Memphis, and were

our weeks making the trip.

At Memphis they put all on board a cest-boat, navigated by themselves, and were five weeks in getting to Natchez, having been obliged to stop at Vicksburg and exchange their old boat for one of the same class, but much more stanch. The cholera developed itself among them below Vicksburg, and on the 18th ultimo a negro men died. This was followed within a week by the death of ten white persons of the party, chiefly women and children, and the twelth one lay at point of death at that time, making one-quarter of their original number lost by the dreadful scourge.

HIGH TIDE AT LONDON .- On the 29th of January the tide rose to an extraordinary height in the Thames, overflowing the wharves and the streets along the shore, doing immense damage. The Temple Gardens were completely submerged the streets in Wapping had five feet depth of water, and were navigated by boats. The tide also rose very high at Boston. RECEPTION OF OUR MINISTER IN MEXICO.

We have already announced the reception of Mr. ETCHER at the city of Mexico on the 7th of February, and now give his speech to the President of that Republic on the occasion, as follows:

"Senor President : Permit me to express the particular atisfaction which I feel as the bearer of the credentials which now have the honor of placing in the hands of your Ex-

"I would also add that President TAYLOR has charged me to improve this official opportunity of presenting to your Excellency, as the supreme magistrate of the Mexican Republic, his most lively considerations, and to express, at the proper time, the fervent interest which he feels for the well-being of your Republic, and the happiness and prosperity of the Mexi-

can people.
"Very pleasing it is for me, likewise, confidently to affirm

that my Government, and the people of my country, partici-pate cordially in these sentiments.
"Our two Republics, by the declaration of both, now naintain friendly relations, and this causes within me uneigned pleasure. It is our truest interest to live in harmony. We are sister Republics; we are close neighbors; we are al-lied by nature; the interests which we have to promote are united; it is a great object of our hearts; it is glorious, the united; it is a great object of our hearts; it is glorious, the work which we have to consummate, that of bettering the condition of the human race; of aiding it in its progress towards moral and intellectual development; of securing to it a well-regulated and permanent liberty. Let us be, then, the best of friends, and let our friendship grow every day more and more strong and more and more firm.

"Permit me also to add another word. My Government entertains a sincere desire to cultivate the most kindly feelings with Maxico, and for myself sir, with all sincerity. I

ings with Mexico; and for myself, sir, with all sincerity, I assure your Excellency I shall never commence a task of a more interesting nature, nor more in conformity to my sentiments, than that of seeking assiduously to maintain and augment the friendly relations which exist between the two countries. tries. I hope to carry out this object, so desirable, being in all my relations with this Government frank, loyal, and

"If I had the misfortune to know that my efforts would not reach the end proposed, I confess, sir, that it would be to me a personal affliction, and, what would be even more de-plorable, I should not then come up to the expectations of the President of the United States, and should at the same time

eceive the hopes of the people of my country.
"But, if I am able to form an idea from what I have seen since my arrival in this enchanting country, I am free to say that I confidently hope for the most satisfactory results, not doubting that the distinguished President of this Republic, and strious Cabinet, in all their official acts, will be guided y a spirit of liberality and justice.

To which the PRESIDENT of Mexico replied: "I receive with great pleasure the letter of the illustrious General TATLON, President of the United States of the North, which accredits as Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic near this Government the most excellent Senor Letcher.

"The sentiments of good will which your Excellency has a variety of the most excellent.

expressed to me in the name of the most excellent Senor the President of the North American Union, correspond with others similar on my part, and I beg that Senor Letcher will be pleased to make them known, and present at the same time

warding the good and kind relations which happily now exist between the two Republics; they ought always to consider each other as friends, and their friendly intercourse will be advantageous to the progress of the moral perfection of man, the example of union, of order, of good faith, and of liberty, "My strongest desires are that the experiment of the re-sublican Government, which has succeeded so admirably in the confederation which your Excellency represents, may equally succeed in Mexico, and if Providence concedes this blessing to my country, both nations will march onward in the same harmony in their relations as in constitutional

"I am led to hope for this by the vigor and probity of the orable expressions which his excellency Senor Letcher

"It will be to me a lively satisfaction if the avorable im ression which your Excellency has formed of this Republic nd the happy hopes which you have conceived, are found to and the happy nopes which you have conceived, are found to be fully confirmed in the course of your mission. This Gov-ernment, on its part, will omit nothing towards that confirma-tion, and I am able to say, Senor Letcher, that you will always find in it the same spirit of friendship, of liberality and justice, with which your Excellency is animated, and which you have had the goodness to make manifest to me.'

The ceremony of reception is thus described by Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR, in a letter to the New York

" Entering the ante-chamber, we found that Mr. LETCHER, with Mr. Walss, Secretary of Legation, had just passed into the hall of audience. We took our places among the Secretaries of the different Departments, about half way up the hall. General Herrera, the President, was seated on a platform at the end of the room, under a crimson canopy, ment to her citizens who have fallen in battle. ind LACUNZA. Affairs, and on his left CASTANEDA, Minister of Justice The other Ministers, with a number of officers of the general aff, were ranged at the foot of the platform.

"After the address and the interchange of a few complinents, Mr. LETCHER took his leave, and immediately after ward the PRESIDENT rose and left the hall in company with his Ministers. He is a man of excellent heart, but lacks energy and determination. His Government, though quiet and peaceful enough at present, is not sufficiently strong nough for Mexico. "HERRERA wore the uniform of a general—a more simple

costume than that of other officers present, whose coats were ornamented with red facings and a profusion of gold embroidery. The Ministers, except Arista, were dressed in plain. uits of black. LACUNZA is a man of low stature and dark complexion, and a barely perceptible cast of shrewdness mingled with the natural intelligence of his features. Casta-NEDA, on the other hand, is tall, thin, with a face of which mingled with the natural in you are certain that it keeps sure its owner's secrets. The nest looking man present was Gen. ARISTA, who is six fee high, and stout in proportion, with a large head, light hair closely cropped, fair complexion, and gray eyes. From the cast of his features one would take him to be a great overgrown Scotch boy, who had somehow blundered into a generalship. He is said to have the most influential hand in the Cabinet. Among the States of the North there is, as is well known, a powerful party devoted to his interest."

GENERAL TAYLOR. FROM WILLIS AND MORBIS'S HOME JOURNAL.

The "hero-President" has been more truthfully described than any man we ever read much of before seeing. One who had not learned how extremes touch in manners-the most courtly polish and the most absolute simplicity-might be surprised, only, with that complete putting of every one in his presence at ease, which is looked upon in England as the result of high breeding; and which General TAYLOR's manners effect, without the slightest thought given to the matter, apparently, and with the fullest preservation of dignity. Rough and Ready," in this way, an English Duke would be, as well; and, by the way, his readiness is of a simplicity and genuineness which it is wonderful indeed to find so high on the ladder of preferment! There were but six or eight persons in the room when the party we accompanied were preented to the President; and the conversation, for the terr minutes we were there, was entirely unstudied, and between himself and the ladies only. But we should have been any where struck with the instant directness, obviousness, and prompt and close-hitting immediateness with which he invariably replied to what was said. Let it be ever so mere a trifle, the return thought was from the next link of association. Most great men, diplomatists and politicians particularly, go 'about the bush" a little for a reply to a remark, omitting the nore obvious and simpler answer it might suggest, for the sake, perhaps, of an appearance of seeing more scope in the bearing of the matter. But Tarlon-we thought we could A further amount, sufficient to purchase and lay down the make certain, even from these few brief moments of observation-has no dread of your seeing his mind exactly as it works; and has no care whatever, except to think and speak truthfully what comes first, regardless of any policy or management of its impression on the listener. The key of his oice, at the same time, is that of thorough frankness, good humor, and unconsciousness of observation, while his smile s easy and habitual. The grace with which these out-of-door characteristics accompany a mouth of such indomitable resoution, and an eye of such searching and inevitable keepness explains, perhaps, the secret of the affection that is so well known to have been mingled with the confiding devotion felt for him throughout the army. It is impossible to look upon the old hero, we should say, without loving and believing

A Fox STORY .- The St. Johnsbury Caledonian tells the story of a poor fox, who, week before last, was hunted until nearly the close of the day, by a sportsman and two bounds, MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

ANNAPOLIS, MARCH 10, 1850. 6 o'clock in the morning.

GENTLEMEN: Your journal having a larger circulation possibly than any other among the sub-stantial farmers of Maryland, I have selected it as the medium to convey to them what has been done y their Representatives in the Whig Legislature that has his moment adjourned. Before doing so, I must say, that no adjournment of the Legislature heretofore has associated was the work of PACA, STONE, CHASE, CARROLL, MARTIN, and other worthies of days that are past; to which constitution nearly one-half of the members of the Legislature just adjourned had clung with all the affection which reverence for the past could beget, and in whose wise provisions the minority had a shield to protect their weakness. I sat in the very hall where the Convention first assembled to form the Federal Constitution, where WASHINGTON resigned his commission into the hands of those from whom he had received it. And with these associations of the past clustering around the moment, the solemn announcement that the legislative his tory of our old constitution was then ended, and that now it is among the things that are no more, had a deep impression upon all who witnessed the occasion.

But to pass from this. It is due to this Whig Legislature to say, that none that has preceded it has been more diligent in the discharge of the trust confided to them. Five hundred and fifty five bills were passed, and ninety five resolutions; upwards of two hundred more than were ever passed at any previous Legislature, including the time when its sessions were not limited. At least one hundred and fifty bills were reported by committees which the two houses had not time to act upon; forming an aggregate of business-like dispatch scarcely equalled by any body of similar limitations in our country-seventy days being the period under the constituion to which the Legislature was limited. The General Assessment bill, the bill providing for a Board of Public Works, the re-organization of the Treasury department, and the Freebanking system, that had passed the Senate, were among the important measures which for want of time could not receive legislative action. In consequence of the limitation of the session every effort was made by the members to bring up the work, by meeting during nearly the whole session at 10 o'clock in the morning, and, with the exception of an hour's recess for dinner, not adjourning until in the night-and then adjourning to meet committees, which sat till 12 and 1 o'clock at night to digest business for legislation. Such assiduity is truly commendable and creditable to the majority. And I am sure their labors will be appreciated by the People of the

In this Legislature were many young men of great promise, and who, judging from their efforts here this session, will be ornaments to our State. It will not be invidious to name mongst them Mr. FARNANDIS of Harford, Mr. HENRY of Dorchester, who distinguished himself in his speeches upon constitutional reform, Mr. MERRICK of Charles, whose powers as a debater are of no inconsiderable merit, and Mr. Mongan of St. Mary's, no less promising than the others as a forensic debater, and whose speech on yesterday in the House upon the great lottery case, in which the revenue of the State was involved to a large amount, exhibited powers of intellect and legal learning possessed by few of his years. Also, Mr. cople and Government of the United States, and from the Digges of Prince George, whose research and legal acumen and power of illustration were of great value during the session. I mention these young gentlemen, because, such has been their prominence here, that I know hereafter they must

become useful to their constituents and their native State. The members are departing for their homes, and with them departs whatever there is of legislative authority in our CARROLL. present constitution.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Kentucky's Monument to her Heroic Dead. Kentucky, which, in the language of the Aborigines, has been called the "dark and bloody ground," from the fierce wars carried on between the Indians north of the Ohio and

The resolution of the Legislature has been executed in fine taste. The committee charged with that duty have procured marble from Italy of the choicest quality, and much of the ornamental work has been executed in that country of the fine arts. Mr. Launitz, an eminent sculptor of New York, obtained the contract, and is just completing it in the most accomplished style. In a few weeks, the column of sixty-two feet will rear its classic head at the romantic cemetery, upon the hill of perpendicular rock, nearly three hundred feet above

Frankfort, where the remains of Boone are deposited. The battles of Booneboro', of Estill's defeat, of Blue Licks. St. Clair', Tippecanoe, River Raisin, Fort Meigs, the Thames Chippewa, New Orleans, Monterey, and Buena Vista, will e commemorated, and the descendants of those who fell on these sanguinary fields may point to this monument as a just tribute of public gratitude for heroic devotion to country. A recent visit to New York afforded the great pleasure of xamining the beautiful evidence of Kentucky patriotism, and was forcibly impressed with a perusal of the motto surrounding the arms of the State, which, though adopted nearly sixty years ago, is not less appropriate at the present crisis in public

affairs. It is the motto which marks the position of Kentucky now-"United we stand, divided we fall." A NATIVE OF KENTUCKY.

The amount already raised in New York for the sufferers by the recent terrible explosion in that city is stated at \$26.674.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE IN NEW YORK .- The select committee of the Assembly appointed the last year to consider the subject of establishing an Agricultural College and Experimental Farm in the State of New York, have just made a report, accompanied by a bill for the establishment of such an institution. The bill provides for a college, with a farm attached, to be under the care of fifteen trustees, one from each judicial district of the State; the trustees to meet in June next, and organize, locate the college, buy and stock the farm, erect the buildings, fix on a course of studies, plan of labor, terms of admission, &c. The bill authorizes the State Comptroller to borrow \$100,000 for the purposes of the college. The subject is now before the Legislature. The Albany Argus thinks the project will meet with favor, and be adopted. Massachusetts was entitled to the honor of taking the lead in this important matter.

THE CONNECTING LINE .- A company has been chartered by the Legislature of Alabams, with a capital of \$2,000,000, for the construction of a railroad from Mobile Bay to Girard, opposite Columbus, Georgia. The planters along the line have subscribed a sufficient amount, payable in work and materials, to grade the whole road, two hundred and thirty miles in length, and lay down the superstructure, except the ironiron, and to equip the road with the necessary engines, cars, &c., is likely to be obtained in the immediate vicinity of the road. This is the last link in the line of steam communication by land from Portland to Mobile. When completed, the distance between New York and Mobile can be travelled in four and a half days.

NABOTH'S VINETARD .- The quarrel between Great Britain and the Kingdom of Greece arose out of an exploit in which King OTHO was an humble imitator of King Ahab of old. An Englishman named Finley, who had been some time settled at Athene, possessed a fine garden, which Otho "coveted," and being unable to purchase it, took violent possession and annexed it to the domains of his palace. Mr. Finley has never got his pay for it, and the British Government have now demanded damages for the seizure of this Naboth's vineyard .- Boston Courier.

ARKANSAS.—The Van Buren Intelligencer learns that Gen. W. C. Mitchell and Col. James P. Spring have recent-ly returned from mineral explorations in Carroll county, and that they sank some fifteen pits on different parts of their nearly the close of the day, by a sportsman and two hounds, and who, finding things growing desperate, made for the track of the Passumpsic road in Newbury, Vermont, and leaped over the track, ahead of the coming train, followed by the two hounds, one of which lost three-fourths of his tail, and the other had his hind quarters cut off. Reynard escaped without injury!

ARKANSAS.—The Van Buren Intelligencer learns that Gen. W. C. Mitchell and Col. James P. Spring have recent. It is a few seconds, at intervals throughout the day, the earth trembled violently, and we shall undoubtedly hear of an entry, and found lead in abundance in each, without going over four feet below the surface of the earth. These discovers which has proved destructive to a considerable eries were made about four miles from White river.

THE NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Alta California of the 31st January (prepared for the steamer) has the following summary of the news, from the departure of the Panama on the 15th of January:

The Legislature at the capital are working away quite industriously, notwithstanding the treasury is so perfectly empty.

A loan of \$200,000 was authorized, in sums not to be less than \$5,000; but the time for presenting proposals elapsed, and no public spirited capitalist appeared with his money bags to do do the State any service. This places the Legislature in with it such mingled feeling of regret and deep sensibility as that of the present. I have for thirty years witnessed the same scene, yet never before on any such occasion has such solemnity and dignity been observed; and this because with it expired, legislatively, the provisions of a constitution which is claimed as the property of California, and Congress is to be solicited to so consider it. Several wise and salutary laws have been enacted; among others a pilot law. A reso is now under consideration which de various parties here, of the supposed value of \$5 and \$10, to be counterfeit, and coming within the full meaning of the law relative to counterfeit coin; also directing the coin to redeem it within thirty days after the passage of the the act, under penalty of legal proceedings for counterfeiting The parties contend that their coin is of the full value represented, and that it is only in the power of the United States authorities to prohibit its issue and institute proceedings. There have been many arrivals from sea since the sailing

of the last steamer, and many emigrants have arrived. The utmost energy is evinced in the city, which continues to grow in the most surprising manner. The rainy season is nearly over, and we are once more permitted to bask in sunshind during at least a portion of the week. The overflow at Sacramento city has in a great measure subsided, and the amount mento city has in a great measure subsided, and the amount of damage sustained was far short of what was so reasonably anticipated. Although the danger is not over yet, perfect confidence is restored, and preparations for the Spring trade are carried on with activity, while measures are being taken to construct a levee, which will preclude all possibility of another disaster of a similar character. The news from the mines

is of the most gratifying nature, not one half of the distress which was predicted having occurred.

In the upper portions of the placers the snow has been so In the upper portions of the placers the snow has been so deep as to compel the miners to come down further, but those who have wintered above have no reason to complain. In many of the "diggings" new discoveries have been made, and the result of labor has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Provisions have not been scarce, and have been procurable at reasonable rates. New towns are spinging up are being built up with unexampled rapidity. Of course land speculation is extensively indulged in. The small steamers are daily pushing their way higher and higher up, and reap-ing a rich harvest, while they enhance the value of property, and increase the prosperity of the inhabitants. The facilities

for communication are now good, and are daily increasing.

As soon as the winter is over, the "dust" which has been ollected during the past season will be showered down upon us, and every branch of business will receive a fresh impetus. There have been several arrivals from the Sandwich Islands since the middle of the month, but very little intelligence of import is derived from there. Many complaints of the scarcity of provisions, and the apathy evinced toward the agricultural interests of the islands, were freely indulged in.

No little excitement was manifested a few days since by the trial of the captain of the ship Angelique, recently arrived. The suit was brought by the celebrated Mrs. Farnham, for damages sustained in consequence of the captain's having left that lady ashore at Valparaiso, separating her from her children by bringing them to this port in his ship; and also for inducing her servant, a white girl, to marry the black steward. There was considerable scandal introduced during the trial, but we believe it was only proved that Mrs. F. was little too much of an advocate for the rights of women, and

had a penchant for climbing the rigging in unmentionables. [ The claim was for \$15,000 damages, but the jury gave a verdict for the defendant. The Judge had granted a new

To speak in general terms, every thing upon this side of the continent gives token of perfect prosperity, and pictures to us the future replete with fond anticipations of a continuance of the favor of the Supreme Ruler.

FROM THE MINING DISTRICTS.

We make the following extract from a summary in the Pacific News of the latest date : We have intelligence from many of the placers to within a

few days which represents the mining operations to be con-tinued with a full average success, notwithstanding the severi-ty of the weather has rendered it impracticable to labor but a portion of the time. The vast quantity of rain and snow that has fallen in the mountains keeps the rivers and ravines full of water, and is a serious drawback on the prosecution of mining.

At the commencement of the rainy stason, in November,

the stock of provisions was very low, and the fear of being unable to obtain supplies caused large numbers to return to the settlements; but these have gradually gone back again, finding their fears groundless, and the expense of living in the mines less than in the towns. At present, provisions of all kinds are abundant for several months'

ravines and gulches in the mountains between them, those who work obtain from \$5 to \$50 per day, when the weather will allow operations to be carried on-which is fully equal to the average summer yield. Gold is found in the high banks of the rivers and among the rocks, where no one deigned to look for it in the dry season. There cannot be less than twenty thousand persons wintering in the mineral regions of the Sac-ramento and San Joaquin, and as far as we hear general good health prevails. The only diseases are scurvy and fevers— the first occasioned by want of vegetable diet, and the last by

exposure to the wet and cold.

At Georgetown, situated about ten miles from Coloma, (or Sutter's mill,) on the diving ridge between the South and Middle Forks of the American river, a population of nearly three thousand persons are comfortably housed in log cabins or tents, engaged in working in the ravines where gold is found in extensive deposites for miles around. Other locali-ties, both on the river and in what are called "dry diggins," are also occupied by permanent residents and profitably worked. While any one can make fair wages, large numbers average one to three ounces each working day, under all the lisadvantages of the season.

On the high ridges between the rivers the snow varies from one to four feet in depth, decreasing and disappearing as the valley and plains are reached. Deer of fine quality are plenty, and a few hours in the hills and ravines are all that is required to keep on hand a full supply of venison. Grisly bears also comfortably numerous, and many fierce hand to paw encounters have taken place between them and small parties of miners, with variable fortune. We have heard of but two persons being killed by these ferocious varmints, while a number have been badly injured before the animals could be finally vanquished and slain. We saw one individual last week at Sacramento city, who had come down from Feather river for a surgical operation, the bones of one arm, just above the wrist, having been crushed in a fight with bruin a few days previously. Gen-erally, a very wide berth is given to these ill-natured fellows, many of which weigh from eight hundred to one thousan pounds, and never turn aside for any one.

There is yet no evidence to show any decrease in the product of gold, or signs of exhaustion of the precious metal. We speak from personal and practical knowledge, (the writer of this having spent nearly five months in the mineral country,) when we say that nothing but health and perseverance are necessary to realize a handsome return in gold digging, at least during the present generation.

At the Georgetown diggings (settlement of one thousand

souls) the placer is said to be nearly exhausted.

At Hangtown, near the South Fork, where five thousand people are quartered, although the snow has interrupted mining operations, the belief is prevalent that the approach-ing summer will find the washings of unabated value. This is an opinion which is very general respecting the entire coun-

try watered by the American river. SACRAMENTO CITY, JAN. 26 .- From the mines, in variou ections, the intelligence is favorable, and since the freshet here many have gone directly to the diggings. On the Yerbs, particularly, miners are said to be doing as well, in proportion to the time they work, as they did last fall; and every one knows that that stream has always been noted for its great yield. Many intelligent miners are of opinion that the ference seems to be hardly questioned by any one. During the past week, many people here, in the absence of other business, have amused themselves by searching in the dirt, business, have amused themselves by searching in the dirt, and some have really done the thing up to advantage. Lumps weighing as high as half an ounce have been picked up. One man is said to have collected \$30 in a single day. STOCKTON, JAN. 15.—The reports from the mines in this vicinity are very flattering. It is said by all who have come down lately, that they were doing, upon an average, much better than last season. A large piece of gold has been taken out at the Season.

out at the Sonorian camp, weighing twenty-two pounds two ounces. It was afterwards purchased by an American, and will be down here in a few days. It contains four pounds of quartz. Several shocks of an earthquake were felt at San Francisc

on the 16th of January. The first two occurred at about half past 11 o'clock A. M., and were of several seconds' duration acceeding each other at short intervals. The third took place at a quarter past 1 P. M., the vibrations of which were considerably more violent than the previous ones, and of greate

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Atlantic steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on the 8th instant, with advices from Liverpool to

the 23d ultimo, It is stated that Mr. Bois LE Compre, the new French Minister to the United States, is a passen-

ger on board of her. The following is the Telegraphic summary of the latest foreign intelligence:

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

There is nothing of great importance from England beyond the fact that Parliament has been engaged during the fortnight in debating the free-trade policy of the Government, and making some alterations of the Irish law regarding elections. On the free trade question or policy the Ministers were sustained by a majority of only 31.

It is recommended in the Morning Sun that the prohibitory duties be abolished, and that such protective duties as may be required be substituted therefor. This is regarded as an important measure, and one much calculated to advance the mercantile interests of the Union.

Nothing new from Italy, except an eruption of Mount

Nothing new from Italy, except an eruption of Mount Vesuvius. The Pope had not returned. The Russian army was about being diminished on the

Danube.

Admiral Parker is still continuing a blockade at Greece, Admiral Parker is still continuing a blockade at Greece, where a great number of merchantmen and several corvettes belonging to Greece are in the Straits. King Otho is much beloved by his people. The Prussian constitution has been adopted and sworn to by the King and ratified. The Danish question and the Duchies is as far from settlement as ever.

In the settlement of the Greek question, the mediation of France has been accepted by Lord Palmerson. It is thought in England that if Greece does not modify her demands, reconciliation will be impossible, and that the blockade will be continued rigorously. Several Greek steamers, numerous merchantmen, and a host of small vessels have been seized and sent to Malta, Corfu, and other stations.

In the House of Commons, on the 21st, Mr. D'ISRAELI's notion relative to the adoption of measures for mitigating sgricultural distress and providing relief for the poor of the United Kingdom was defeated only by a Ministerial morety of 21. In the course of the debate Sir Robert Pert pro

nounced a deliberate opinion against Mr. D'Israeli's economi-cal arrangements, in all their modifications and varieties. In the House of Commons, February 14, Lord John Russell related the origin and details of the distress which called for the advances to the unions in Ireland. Famine had now ceased, and by emigration or death the country had become, in a great measure, cleared. Accounts from the coast, and from almost all the counties of Ireland, spoke well for the re-vival of the spirit of industry and enterprise. In the four months ending January 5, there had been a decrease in the respenditure upon Irish pauperism amounting to £188,000. The number of out-door paupers receiving relief had declined, between January last year and the month just past, from 557,284 to 118,940. These were among the tokens of brightening prospects. The noble Lord then recounted the various advances made from the imperial treasury since 1839, for Irish workhouses and relief, which left a gross sum still due and unpaid of £4,483,000. This total it was now proposed to consolidate, and allow forty years for its gradual

FRANCE.

In the Legislative Assembly questions were asked of the Minister of Foreign Affairs respecting the affairs of Greece, to which the Minister replied that not only had England accepted the mediation of France, but that she had also sent off orders to Admiral Parker to suspend any coercive measures towards

Another Parisian editor (of La Liberté) has been sen-enced to imprisonment, and heavily fined for a libel on the

Ministers have determined to send extraordinary commissioners to different parts of the country, investing them with large discretionary powers, with the view of repressing So-The preparations for the expedition to the River Plate are

roceeding with great activity in Toulon. It is thought that the expedition will be ready to sail about the middle of the resent month.

M. Proudhon's paper, The Voice of the People, has been again seized for the publication of two articles endeavoring to bring the Government into contempt.

At the commencement of the sitting on the 18th, the President (M. Dupin) announced that the total amount of credits already voted by the Assembly for the yesr 1851 exceeded the amount of the receipts by no less a sum than 268 millions of francs. This announcement created a great deal of aston-ishment and agitation on both sides of the House; upon which M. Dupin again rose, and said that he was surprised to find that this announcement had come unexpectedly on the members. The fact was, that the Assembly had fallen into a habit of parately, amounted to large sums when united. This communication led to so much agitation and conversation among ness could be resumed.

The emeute in Paris has been effectually put down. The Socialists are organized for a grand demonstration on the 24th March. Military preparations have been made to keep peace under a kind of civil and martial law. Louis Napoleon is losing popularity. The French have offered mediation in the Greek question.

Paris is quiet. No serious disturbances have occurred in the southern provinces. The Government is devising means to quell any demonstration at dissatisfaction; and for which purpose the country has been divided into four grand military divisions, over which generals have been placed with extraor-dinary discretionary powers. The Assembly has been chiefly engaged in discussing the constitutional bill, on which M.

Thiers has withdrawn his support from the Government. AUSTRIA. The Austrian fleet was preparing to sail for Greece, for the purpose of opposing Sir William Parker.

The Vienna journals teem with attacks on Lord Palmer-

The Austrian Minister at Athens had orders to act in concert with the Russian charge.

The people of Hungary are beginning to express the strongest feelings of hatred towards the Government. Count A. Felekie has been released from custody. The sentence uf death has been passed on twenty-three Hungarian officers; but on the 16th of January their sentence was commuted by Baron Haynau, by terms of imprisonment varying from five

to fifteen years.

A serious collision had taken place between the regiment of infantry stationed at Inspruck, in which thirty men were murdered. The fleet is to be increased. Two frigates of ixty, and a corvette of thirty guns have been ordered there. AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

The refugees have been sent to the Asiatic Turkey.

The recent attempt to assassinate Kossuth is undergoing strict investigation by the Turkish Government. Austria has not yet resumed relations with the Porte.

PRUSSIA. A decree has been published at Berlin from the German overnment. Parliament was to meet at Erfurt on the 20th of March.

GERMANY. We learn from the Berlin papers of the 18th February that the administrative council has resolved to adjourn on the 12th of March, and to resume business at Erfurt on the 15th. A

etter from Frankfort of the 13:h instant says : "All Germany resembles a camp. The National Assembly of Frankfort had decreed that the Governments should carry the armed Germanic force up to 900,000 men. The Princes who had refused to obey the resolutions of the Asembly have executed this with great zeq. The consequence s, that it is not Austria alone which has imposing forces under arms, but all other countries of Germany, especially Prus-

ia and Bavaria, have the same." There are now in all Germany, including Austria, 1,416 emperance societies, and no less than 1,626,761 members.

The Prussian press-law, as revised by the parliamentary ommittees, contains a provision compelling the newspaper reprietors to give bail to the amount of from 500 to 4,000 dollars, and a clause empowering judicial authorities to stop the circulation of foreign newspapers.

THE MARKETS. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, FERRUARY 23 .- The cotton market has been depressed, and a decline of fully \( \frac{1}{2} \) d. per lb. has taken place during the fortnight. The committee's quotations are, for fair Upland and Mobile, \( \textit{6}\_{3}^{2} \); fair Orleans,

The corn market has been much depressed, and prices almost nominal. Yellow was quoted at 27 a 28s., and white 30s. a 30s. 6d. per quarter. Flour—best Western Canal, 22s. a 22s. 6d. per barrel; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 23s. a 23s. 6d.

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